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combined. It covers the first five months of 1904, and includes the whole, practically, of the past season's epidemic. The actual weekly figures have been given in previous letters, and the chart will merely emphasize the closeness of the relationship between the two curves.

The following table will show the annual mortality from plague in Bombay City since the commencement of the disease here; also the totals for Karachi and Poona, the other two leading cities of the Presidency:

Plague deaths in Bombay city.

Period.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.	Total actual mortality.	Total average mortality for same period during 5 years previous to plague.
September, 1896, to May 28, 1897	12, 425	10, 564	40, 703	} 25, 933
May 29, 1897, to May 27, 1898	17, 907	16, 532	55, 625	
May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899	19, 139	15, 700	55, 817	
June 3, 1899, to June 1, 1900	18, 310	13, 987	71, 788	
June 2, 1900, to May 31, 1901	19, 451	16, 148	69, 977	
June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902	18, 981	16, 554	52, 892	
June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903	23, 337	20, 811	54, 276	
June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904	15, 987	13, 431	40, 590	
Total since outbreak	145, 537	123, 727	441, 668
Total for Karachi city	25, 728	20, 617	56, 418
Total for Poona city	45, 665	37, 178	76, 024

The populations of the three cities are as follows (census of 1901): Bombay, 776,006; Poona, 120,543; Karachi, 112,900.

In the eight years, therefore, in which plague has prevailed, the total number of deaths has borne the following relationship to the population of the three cities according to the census of 1901: Bombay, 56.9 per cent; Poona, 63 per cent; Karachi, 49.9 per cent.

The total mortality in Bombay city for the year ended May 31, 1904, has been less than in any previous year since the outbreak of plague, and the plague mortality less than for any previous corresponding period of twelve months.

In Poona the total mortality has been less for the year ended May 31, 1904, than in any previous year since the outbreak of plague, except the year ended June 2, 1899; and the plague mortality has likewise been lower than in any year except that ended June 2, 1899.

In Karachi the total mortality is a little below and the plague mortality a little above that of any previous year since the outbreak of plague.

Care of lepers.

I send herewith a further statement as to the care of lepers in India, this being a continuation of the statement forwarded under date of April 14, 1904. The information was gained from literature sent me by the secretary of the Mission to Lepers, in response to my request.

In my statement of April 14, 1904, I described the leper asylum at Matunga, near Bombay, as typical of the government institutions. The following statement refers to the several institutions under the care of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, founded in 1874, and with headquarters at Dublin.

The government officials in India have in general worked in harmony with the institutions of the leper mission, several of their own asylums having been transferred to the care of the leper mission. In addition to its work in India, the Mission to Lepers has asylums in China, Japan, and Sumatra.

The care of lepers in India—Second statement.

The care of lepers in India is undertaken chiefly by two bodies; one, the Government; the other, the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East," founded in 1874 by Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey, of Edinburgh, then a Scotch missionary in the Punjab, India. Mr. Bailey is now the secretary and superintendent of the society.

Number of asylums and inmates.—The figures for 1903 are given below, the institutions being limited to no one district, but being found in every presidency in the several so-called provinces, and in Burma.

Total statistics for 1903—The leper mission.

	Lepers.			Total lepers.	Untainted children.	Total inmates.
	Men.	Women.	Children.			
Mission asylums	1,657	1,059	177	2,893	391	3,284
Aided asylums	1,489	623	76	2,188	32	2,220
Total	3,146	1,682	253	5,081	423	5,504

There were 42 institutions directly under the mission, and 22 aided asylums. (The figures given refer entirely to work in India and Burma.) As has already been reported, those asylums which are directly controlled by the mission are conducted as follows: The buildings and salaries are furnished by the mission, while the supervision of any given asylum is intrusted to whichever missionary society may be working in that particular district. In this way the organization does not interfere with other existing agencies in any district. On the other hand, aided institutions are not controlled by the Leper Mission, but merely receive partial financial support.

The asylum at Purulia.—The largest of the asylums controlled by the Leper Mission is at Purulia, in the presidency of Bengal, 140 miles in a straight line west-northwest of Calcutta. The following facts are gathered from the latest report of that institution:

(1) Buildings: There are 36 permanent buildings for the accommodation of lepers, and, including schoolhouses, dispensary, church, offices, etc., 59 buildings in all. There are within the boundaries five tanks, four wells, and solid drainage alongside each ward. The original cost of the entire institution was about \$22,700.

(2) Cost of maintenance: The support of the lepers, the salary of the native staff, medicines, repairs, burials, etc., together with the support of the untainted children, amounts to about \$10,000 per annum, or a little less than \$1.60 a head per month, including everything.

(3) Statistics: There are 576 lepers, including leprous children, in the asylum, and in the home for untainted children of leprous parents there are 56 children, a total of 632 persons in the institution.